The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874. NUMBER 13.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—13 DERBIGNY STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H. Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.

J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

Registers in Bankruptcy — C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District. D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Heartt, Customhouse building.

Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office ustomhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eicholz, Chief Weigher, Cnstomhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. Pitkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building.

Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer,
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice,

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder.

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Sarve Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance,

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French,

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215-Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE RECEIPT BY WHICH PETER COOPER HAS PRESERVED HIS YOUTH.

[From his Speech on his 83d Birthday.]

Measured by the achievements of the years I have seen, I am one of the oldest men who have ever lived; but I do not feel old, and I propose to give the receipt by which I have preserved my youth. I have always given a friendly welcome to new ideas, and I have endeavored not to feel too old to learn—and thus, though I stand here with the snows of so many winters upon my head, my faith in human nature, my belief in the progress of man to a better social condition, and especially in my trust in the ability of men to establish and maintain self-government, are as fresh and as young as when I began to travel the path of life. While I have always recognized that the object of business is to make money in an honorable manner, I have endeavored to remember that the object of life is to do good.

Hence, I have been ready to engage in all new enterprises, and, without incurring debt, to risk the means which I had acquired in their promotion, provided they seemed to me calculated to advance the general good. This will account for my early attempt to construct the first American locomotive, for my connection with the telegraph in a course of efforts to unite our country with the European worlds and for my recent efforts to solve the problem of economical steam navigation on the canals; to all of which you have so kindly referred. It happens to but few men to change the current of human progress as it did to Watt, to Fulton, to Stephenson and Morse; but most men may be ready to welcome laborers to a new field of usefulness, and to clear the road for their progress.

This I have tried to do, as well in the perfecting and execution of their ideas, as in making such provision as my means have permitted for the proper education of young mechanics and citizens of my native city; in order to fit them for the reception of new ideas, social, and mechanical and scientific; hoping thus to economize and expand the intellectual as well as physical forces, and provide a larger fund for distribution among the various classes which necessarily make up the total of society. I feel that nature has provided bountifully for the wants of all men, and that we need only knowledge, scientific, political and religious, and self-control, in order to eradicate the evils under which society has suffered in all ages. Let me say then, in conclusion, that my experience of life has not dimmed my hopes for humanity; that my sun is not setting in clouds and darkness, but is going down cheerfully in a clear firmament lighted up by the glory of God, who should always be venerated and loved, as the infinite source and fountain of all light—life—power—wisdom and goodness.

The man who makes every day a feast of fat things, and sustains himself by never allowing alcohol to die out of him, except for a few hours in the after part of the night, must perish prematurely, and can not beget healthy children.

Nearly all our Presidents have been men of vigorous health, of hardy constitutions; this is instructively suggestive of the connection there is between high health and the ability to achieve the distinction to which these men arrived.

What a grand thing it is to have an unwavering faith in every word, and syllable, and letter of the Sacred Scriptures! to feel that they are nothing less than the utterances of the Great Father of us all, to comfort, and guide, and cheer, and sustain in all life's pilgrimage!

A NEW PLEDGE.

One feature of the temperance revival is both commendable and practicable. In certain places a pledge is now circulating among young men by which the singers bind themselves to refrain from asking other men to drink. There is nothing that is more absurd, in itself considered, than the theory that a man is under obligation to pay for the drinks consumed by his friends. No man thinks of asking a friend out to take a social pair of boots or a friendly barrel of flour, and yet he is regarded as committing a breach of etiquette if he ventures to drink without asking a friend to drink with him. No man would feel otherwise than insulted if an acquaintance asked him to accept a friendly fifteen-cent stamp, and yet he feels himself insulted if he is not asked to drink fifteen cents' worth of ardent spirits. The exceeding folly of the custom is equalled only by the evil influence which it exerts. Many a man is forced to drink by one of a group of acquaintances when he is not in the least thirsty, and he is thus in turn compelled to invite them to drink a second time with him to the detriment not only of his puerse but of his health. It is not too much to say that at least one-half of the ardent spirits consumed in this city is drunk by men who do not want it, but who are compelled by a stupid and senseless custom both to drink when invited to do so and to invite others to drink with them who had much rather not do anything of the kind.

The pledge against "treating" ought to produce good results. It commends itself to all sensible men, and the fact of having signed it gives them a sufficient excuse for ceasing to observe a preposterous custom. The new pledge ought to be vigorously circulated, and the more singers that can be obtained for it the more hope there will be of putting an end to the folly of ocial tippling.

BEAUREGARD TIMES.

The first number of this paper issued by Messrs. Bridewell and Buchanan has reached us. It is a model of typographical taste, and its contents bespeak experience and capacity of its conductor. The following extract from his introductory expresses our idea precisely:

We say without fear of denial we have had in Mississippi too much politics since the war. We commenced, unfortunately at the close of the war gushingly full of it—it o'erleaped itself, and further, to quote the great bard, it "fell on 'tother side." However much the truth may hurt, we have been mouthing our wrath too long—we have been too long playing the melodramatic and melancholic individual who hugs his misfortune in lonely obduracy, to the discomfort of himself and everybody else. We look too much. We are for the New South! We must refuse longer to sit down and do nothing but moan and groan of what might have been, and how it ought to be. The past belongs to the dead; that which has happened to us is an accomplished fact, and there is an end of it. Look ahead, look ahead; hope is in the future; no man ever saw her behind his back. Let Southern Bourbonism die the death—it is the sham of the age.—Miss. Weekly Clarion.

Fortunate are they, who, while they are living, can witness the fruit of their good doings, and are further rewarded by evidence of a grateful appreciation on the part of those for whose benefit they live and labor.

Rain.—We have had plenty and to spare lately, but no damage has resulted to the crops, which are generall lyooking prosperous.—Attakapas Register.

DEAD, BUT NOT BURIED.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

When a friend dies and is buried, there's an end of him. We miss him for a space out of our daily existence; we mourn for him by degrees that become mercifully less; we cling to the blessed hope that we shall be re-united in some more perfect sphere; but so far as this earth is concerned, there's an end of him. However near and dear he was, the time arrives when he does not form a part of our daily thought; he ceases to be even an abstraction. We go no more with flowers and tears into the quiet cemetery; only the rain and the snow-flakes fall there; we leave it for the fingers of spring to deck the neglected mound.

But when our friend vanishes unaccountably in the midst of a crowded city, or goes off on a sea voyage and is never heard of again, his memory has a singular tenacity. He may be, to all intents and purposes, dead to us, but we have not lost him. The ring of the door bell at midnight may be his ring; the approaching footstep may be his footsteps; the unexpected letter with foreign post-marks may be from his hand. He haunts us as the dead never can.

The woman whose husband died last night may marry again within a luster of months. Do you suppose a week passes by when the woman whose husband disappeared mysteriously ten years ago does not think of him? There are moments when the opening of a door must startle her.

There is no real absence but death.

PRESSURE ON THE EXECUTIVE.

The poor, cowardly contractionists, finding that Congress is against them in both branches, and that there is fair prospect for the adoption of a liberal financial policy, are now imploring the aid of President Grant, and the veto power, reserved to him for special emergencies. But, however much the President may dote upon the capitalists of Wall street, and however highly he may prize their favors, he will think more than twice before committing an act in direct opposition to the views of such Senators as Logan, Carpenter, Morton and Ferry, as well as to the ardent desires of the great majority of the people. The pressure will be heavy and persistent and meddlesome, probably offensive, but the President understands perfectly that he can not submit to it without outrage to the people at large, and that a veto to the financial bill approved by both houses of Congress, after careful investigation and exaustive debate, will be equivalent to political death to himself and untold disaster to his party. We think there is no risk in predicting that the bill will not be vetoed.—Exchange.

We eat to live; and if we eat wisely of what He has provided who giveth us all things richly to enjoy, we shall live well, healthfully, and long.

Physical cleanliness, and moral purity, and elevation of character, have a close connection, while tidiness in dress has a strong alliance to strict justice and fitness of action.

The best insurance is a temperate, rational life, with immense advantage, that the insured, in this case, lives to enjoy his policy, instead of its being done by the husband of his widow.

Let it be remembered, that a clean garment has more warmth in it than a soiled one, and that a small hole or rent lets in a large amounts of cold air, enough to occasion, in some circumstances, a life-long rheumatism.

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties now reciving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of May next.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the dissensions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs heretofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee:

T. W. DEKLINE, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

Attention! Attention!!

Hall of the Third Ward Central Republican Club—Notice is hereby given to all parties desirous of becoming members of this Club, that a registrary book will be opened at the Central Club Room on Gravier street, between Howard and Freret streets, every day, from the hours of 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., until further orders, beginning from MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

By order of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, George P. Nelson.

F. C. ANTOINE, President.

WILLIAM GOWEY, Secretary.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the State Central Sub-Committee will please be in prompt attendance at their Committee Room at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, (To-day) to make the apportionment for delegates from the several Wards to the Parish Convention, Parish of Orleans.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Unless we mistake the signs, in this direction, there will be lively skirmishing for Congressional honors in the next campaign. Among the names prominently mentioned as a candidate a for position is that of Hon. J. Henri Burch in the new district. We have given this subject some consideration and believe no better choice could be made, Mr. Burch is well known as a fluent debator, an earnest, active and influential republican, and well fitted for that honorable position. Having served four years in the General Assembly, two years as a Representative and two years as a Senator, his knowledge of parliamentary proceedings acquired while in these bodies will be found an additional qualification. As to his fitness as a representative, the manner in which he has attended to the wants of his constituents in Baton Rouge during his membership in the Legislature will attest. It is our opinion that Mr. Burch will ably represent the Sixth district in Congress if elected, and we make haste to say that he ought to be nominated and elected to that position. We will say something about the other districts at a later date.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR OWN RACE.

In 1620 the first African captives were brought to Virginia and sold into slavery. Under the English, Dutch and other flags, the slave trade proceeded until the war for colonial independence in 1776, the colonies being the principal slave mart and containing at that time more than half a million of bondmen.

Beginning with the independence of the colonies and coming up to the present time our people, in some one of the forms in which our influence was felt, have been the subject of continual and varying legislation, State and National.

The laws proceeded upon the assumption respectively and successively that we were chattles to be regulated as other property—that we were persons with life to be protected—members of society with the family relations, more or less sacred, requiring and entitled to the shelter of legislation—an industrial element, entering in to the labor question, and a political constituent, being a basis of representation.

In 1860, we being the primary cause of the civil strife that shook the Union—our liberty became a necessity to the National integrity and life, and after emancipation, our enfranchisement and equality before the law became the necessity of good government and national growth. We now number nearly five millions of citizens—many of us educated—greatly more property holders—many holding high and honorable offices of trust, Municipal, State and National—as a class, sober, industrous, law abiding, gentle, faithful, apt to learn both in science and arts, and with representative men both as thinkers, writers and speakers, that will compare favorably with an equal number of our white fellow citizens, and an amount of knowledge of the current political issues and measures that even the professedly more intelligent classes of the Caucasian do not possess.

Bearing in mind that this progress has been made from barbarism, and under bondage in less than three centuries, can any christian man contemplate our growth without astonishment and gratitude to God for what he has done for us, as a people, and without the honest conviction that there is outcome in the race, that gives the promise and assurance of our ample capacity for self-government, and the guarantee increasingly strong and satisfactory as the disabilities of our terrible bondage disappear, of good citizenship.

We have achieved, under the condition precedent of our centuries of trial and contact with civil liberty and a Christian civilization, in a decade of years—a progress and development that came to our Anglo-Saxon citizens only after more that a thousand years of conflict, civil wars and revolutions.

We have more to be thankful for than to be vain of; and we write these thoughts in the humility becoming a people who have received much from Providence and from their fellow-citizens; but we are forced thus to praise ourselves because it has latterly become fashionable to charge all the rascalities accomplished in these Southern States upon the so-called ignorant African.

We submit, while freely admitting our liability to err, and assuming responsibilty for bad legislation, when the same has resulted from either our indifference or negligence in the selection of men to represent us in official positions, that our masses, are not only honest, with a community of interest with other citizens, and without either desire to perpetrate wrongs against the State, or ability to derive benefit therefrom, but they are hopefully intelligent, and disposed, not only to apply all legitimate correctives to all existing evils, but to act in conjunction with the good men of the white race to prevent the recurrence of either bad legislation or maladministration in the future.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

Fellow-citizens, we are on the eve of another great political contest—a contest which must prove to the world—not only that we are right in all that we have claimed for the Republican party in Louisiana, but, that we, as a people, are capable of taking part in the affairs of the State and National Government.

Eleven years ago the Congress forced, by the exigencies of the war, liberated our people, and three years after, finding the white element of the South still hostile to the government and embittered against the colored people because of their liberation, found it necessary to adopt some measures for the protection of that liberty which it had conferred upon us, and to establish a political element in the South friendly to the National Government.

The most important of these measures, were those known as the Reconstruction Acts, which clothed our people with the right to vote and hold office, with these rights judiciously exercised, our liberty and future prosperity would be protected and permanently established.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties we labored under on account of our ignorance and the want of experience in political management, and the advent among us of dangerous and unprincipled adventures and demagogues, we have done well. It is true we have made mistakes, but what people situated as we were, would not have made mistakes. The circumstances considered, we venture to assert that our record will be found to compare favorably with that of any other people the world has produced who were similarly situated, yet while this is true of the past, it will not do to continue in the old footprints. The country has its eye upon us,—the experiment of negro suffrage is still on trial, his best friends are anxious to see whether or not it will be successful. The history of South Carolina has started earnest inquiry, and Louisiana's history is not satisfactory. It will not do for us to say bad white men are the cause, though we know they are largely responsible, our votes elected these men. It will not do for us to say it is the fault of ignorance, we had no right to expect an intelligent discharge of official duty from an ignorant man.

The blunders and mistakes of the past are upon us, and on our shoulders rest the responsibility. Are we brave enough and manly enough to correct our mistakes?

The character of the men chosen at the next election in Louisiana, will answer.

SOCIAL.

Thursday evening one of the most noticeable and pleasant reunions of the season, was held at the residence of Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback. The company consisting of personal and political friends of the host, embraced Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, Administrator Lewis, Superintendent Brown, Commissioner Joubert, Gen. Barber and Souer Col. Fairfax, Barratt, Post Master Ringgold, Hon. Geo. Paris, Messrs. Corbin and Williams and Col. Carter.

The occasion was rendered more interesting by the presentation to Mrs. Pinchback by Col. Fairfax of a large and very handsome portrait of her husband, the Governor. Kindly sentiments were offered and drank in generous wine, while exquiste music added its charms to the hour.

We tender our thanks to Hon. Norton P. Chipman, for a copy of his speech on the Relations of the District of Columbia to the General Government, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 28th, 1874.

HON. ARTHUR ANTOINE.—This gentleman has been spending a few days in New Orleans, after having performed arduous duties as a member of the House of Representatives. The St. Mary members acted throughout the session in a manner commendible to both of them.—Attakapas Register.

PICAYUNE SUGGESTION.

The *Picayune* occasionally gets off some very original views, not only on the finances, but on the political situation. Attempting to solve, in its local column of Thursday, the Louisiana Senatorial question, it gives the subjoined theory of probable adjustment, injecting therein the usual amount of small malice against Governor Pinchback:

"From the facts stated by the men who should know the leading Radical politicians, and from advices received from Washington, it would appear that

THE PROGRAMME IS LAID DOWN

as follows: During this session no action will be taken, the matter being filibustered off until an adjournment, when, of course, it will lie over. According to a tacit understanding on the subject, when a vacancy has not been filled during two terms, and the applicant is refused admission on personal and moral grounds, as in the case of Carter and others, then the matter is referred back to the

STATE LEGISLATURES,

who elect anew; the person then being admitted on the credentials given him by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, even though the other one may hold credentials from the Governor as the Senator elect.

This has, at least, been decided on in Washington; and, therefore, unless Pinchback is admitted during this session, he has no more chance for the office than any one else."

This utterance, in so far as it purports to give the policy of the Republican party on the Louisiana Senatorial question, is only one of many others of similar character that have appeared in the Picayune and other kindred journals. We are not prepared to admit its truthfulness, as a statement of facts, because such admission would be degrading to the Republican leaders adopting such a policy, but it, no doubt, represents fairly the feelings of an exceptional class of politicians to be found in each of the great parties, to-wit: the Democratic Negro-hating demagogue, and the white Republican adventurer, who seeks to trade upon the colored vote. These classes of political incendiaries, representing nothing that is respectable in their parties, have cause to be opposed to Gov. Pinchback, for he understands the vicious temper of the former, and the wiles and treachery of the latter, and does not propose to be intimidated by the one or deceived by the other. So much for the supposed facts of this statement.

If the noble Caucassian, who produced the above choice morsel relative to Congressional usage, was not slightly inebriated, while giving birth thereto, the fool-killer has only partially performed his work in that classic vicinage.

The several candidates for the vacant seat in the United States Senate belonging to Massachusetts are being pretty thoroughly examined and discussed in that State. A few days ago Mr. James Redpath made a statement concerning Judge Hoar which will perhaps surprise that gentleman's friends. Mr. Redpath is one of the old pioneer abolitionists, and is not a partisan of any of the candidates. He said:

Less than ten days before Charles Sumner died, he stated that Judge Hoar was still opposed to his civil rights bill; and when asked on what grounds that gentleman based his opposition to it, he repeated the reasons that Judge Hoar gave for believing it to be unconstitutional, and his own replies thereto.

"There is at least one member of the Legislature who knows this fact."

* * * * * *

"The anti-slavery element of the Republican party of Massachusetts cares nothing—or cares very little—about Hoar or Dawes or an other politicians; but it does care—very much, indeed—to see Charles Sumner's last and crowning work enacted into national law.

"And they do not care to learn from a Senator's future vote, or a politician's present scheme, that when Charles Sumner, dying, asked Judge Hoar to take care of his civil rights bill, he was making his last and saintly effort to secure a doubtful vote for the negro rather than bequeathing a sacred legacy to a trusted ally.

"For that was what the great soul did when the shadows of death began to thicken around it. In view of the fact above stated his request can have no other significance."—National Republican.

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, in the services incident to the presentation to it, by Hon. J. M. G. Parker, of a handsome silver communion set on Sabbath last, presented more than ordinary attraction to the large audience present. We find, in the occasion referred to, some of the purest and most hopeful elements of our common humanity, and the motives prompting this munificent gift and the temper in which the same was received by the Pastor and congregation, were alike creditable, being such as the master prescribes and will surely follow with his benediction. We subjoin the account found in the Picayune of the 7th. inst.

"The church being largely crowded the committee was received into the altar, after which the fifth chapter of Matthew was read by Rev. Alex Armstrong, Pastor.

Hymn by Rev. Esau Carter; prayer by Rev. Alex, Armstrong; after which the presentation address by Mr. J. M. G. Parker:

To the Hastor and Members of the First African Baptist Church, New Orleans:

Brethren—I call you such, for in that Christ died for all men; no higher sentiment animates the human breast than that of the universal brotherhood of man. On this glad day, when Christ rose from the dead and "became the first fruits of them that slept," the day so sacred in the annals of Christendom, the day from which we date our hope of immortality, I desire to present to you the vessels hereafter to be consecrated to the commemoration of His most holy life and glorious passion and death, who with the Father "hath made of one blood all nations of men for dwell on all the face of the earth."

On the occasion of the last supper our Saviour said, "Do this in remembrance of me," which teaches a higher lesson than is generally understood. It includes not only the sacrifice and triumph which he wrought, but the precepts which he gave, the conduct of life which he exemplified, the humanity which he glorified.

With these sentiments, I give these vessels to the service of God, desiring thereby to signify my firm conviction in the universal brotherhood of Him by whose life, death, reserrection and ascension we may all "come boldly to a throne of grace and cry Abba Father!"

JOHN M. G. PARKER.

A vote of thanks by the church and congregation to Mr. J. M. G. Parker and committee of the First African Baptist Church, in the city of New Orleans, corner of Howard and Cypress streets, April 5. 1874:

To Mr. J. M. G. Parker

Honored Sir—Give us nerve to approach you with the most thankful acknowledgment of a greatful heart for the favor and benefit your goodness has conferred upon us in your liberal donation of the communion vessels of silver that you give to the church. It shall be the business of our whole church, to the utmost of our power to deserve it; and our whole church, which you have made happy by your bounty, will ever join in prayers that you may be favored with the continuance of your valuable health, a long life and all the blessings of God in this world and in the world to come. This it will become us to do for the unmerited favor conferred upon us.

May the God of Heaven bless you and your family and friends, with the church and congregation.

Honored sir, your dutiful servant,
E. CARTER, Church Clerk.

SENATOR WEST.

The reports telegraphic and otherwise, which have been in circulation here concerning Senator West's course on the Fort St. Phillip Canal, we feel assured have done him an injustice.

In a telegraph to Gov. Pinchback, he says "If Ead's accepts certain conditions, his bill will receive unanimous endorsement of the Senate Committee and will pass. We are acting here with full knowledge. The people of New Orleans will agree with us when they understand it." We are wholly committed to the Fort St. Philip Canal, and believe firmly that it is the only practicable way to give us an outlet to the sea, but think it wise in Senator West to accept another mode, provisionaly, if he finds that the Canal project cannot be passed by Congress.

WARD CLUB CONTROVERSIES.

The contests lately going on in several wards of the city, relative to the Presidents of the clubs has resulted in the establishment of two clubs in a few wards, the friends on both sides to these contest submitted their claims for recognition, as the central organization of their respective wards to the State Central Committee, that Committee has made its decision, and it is the duty of all good republicans who desire the success of the party to cheerfully acquiesce in the same, why there should be such intense feeling as some have displayed in these contests we are unable to see.

The President of a club has and can exercise no more power than that conferred upon him by the body over which he presides, and it is in the power of a majority at any time to alter the rules or make new rules that will conform to their will. Our people are too intelligent and brave to submit any longer to arbitrary rulings and unjust decisions of Presidents and the men who have been chosen to praside over the central clubs know this well. The first attempt at anything of the kind should be quietly seized upon, to declare the seat vacant, and the election of an honest man who would respect the will of the people.

Republicans—it behooves you to look well to your action—even the semblance of division among you will encourage the enemy. The dangers that beset our path, if we fail in the next election, should stimulate us to forget and ignore everything else but the triumphant success of our party.

HIGH WATER, LEVEES, &c.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT BY THE LEVEE COMPANY,

According to our latest information, relative to the all absorbing theme of this parish at the present writing, the levees on Plaisance, Dunboyne and other plantations, which have been in a perilous condition, are now safe, but will only remain so by dint of unceasing vigilance, and of constant repairing.

During high winds, everybody should be on the alert and ready to respond promptly to all cases demanding assistance. It will avail but little to hold back and denounce the Levee Company, let them be ever so blamable. It behooves us to help ourselves now.

Mr. Van Pelt, the Chief Engineer of the Company, visited our parish this week, and appointed a number of Inspectors, districted as follows:

RIGHT BANK.

Michel Hebert, from Plaquemine to the upper line of the parish.

E. Gourrier, from Plaquemine to the lower line of the parish.

LEFT BANK.

S. B. Rogers, from Bayou Manchac or the upper line of the parish, to St. Gabriel Church.

J. F. Dupuy, from St. Gabriel Church to the lower line of the parish.

It must be remembered that these inspectors are officers of the Levee Company, and in all cases of threatened danger must be reported to them. It is to be hoped that they will be supported by everybody interested in the welfare of this parish in particular, and of the State in general.

We have the assurance of Mr. Van Pelt, that nothing will be spared by the Levee Company to save the country.—Iberville Republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—By proceedings of the various ward clubs in our parish it seems that the Republicans desire renominating and electing Hon. Isaac Sutham.—Exchange

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is worth $7,000,000 in gold. With that amount of money a man needn't care very much what his name is, but under the circumstances we would pay the Legislature a million or two to change it to Menominee, or something ebually rare.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

COLORED CITIZENS ENTITLED TO THE SAME ACCOMODATIONS GIVEN TO THE WHITE.

Chief Justice Ludeling in behalf of a majority of the Supreme Court, Justice Wyley disenting, has rendered the subjoined important decision upon the question of the civil rights of our race:

"Josephine Ducuir vs. John G. Benson.—The plaintiff, a colored woman, alleges that in July, 1872, being in the city of New Orleans, and desiring to go to her plantation in the parish of Pointe Coupee, she went on board the steamboat Gov. Allen, plying between this point and Vicksburg, and that she was refused a berth and the right to take her meals at the table with other passengers. The lower court gave damages for $1000.

The evidence, says Chief Justice Ludeling, sustains plaintiff's case, and the defendant said he refused her a berth on account of her color; that it was "contrary to the rules of the boat." Act No. 38, of 1868 is not in conflict with the constitution, as it does not make any regulation of commerce. The first section provides that common carriers may refuse to receive or expel passengers when they refuse to pay their fare, or of infamous character, guilty of bad conduct, etc., provided that no discrimination be made on account of race or color. The fourth section gives the right of action. The law was enacted solely to protect the newly enfranchised citizens of the United States in Lonisiana from the effects of prejudice against them. It does not violate article fourteen. No one is deprived by it of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The position that because one's property can not be taken without due process of law, therefore a common carrier can conduct his business as he chooses, without reference to the rights of the public, is so illogical that it is only necessary to state it to expose its fallacy. A common carrier of passengers must receive all who offer, carry them over the whole route, demand only the usual compensation and treat all alike, and for failure is responsible to the extent of damage. Chamberlain vs. Chandler, 3 Mason. 142; Keeno vs. Lizardi, 5 La., 431; Black vs. Bannermunn, 10 A., 1; 1 McLean, 550; 3 McLean, 24; Parson's Mercantile Law, 207; 3 Kent, 160. The right of the plaintiff to sue would be the same, whether act thirty-eight existed or not; but the act is in perfect accord with the constitution of the United States. Colored people have all the rights which white people enjoy. Success of Cabalero; Hoss & Elder vs. Hartzet al., 25 A. Mrs. Ducuir was denied the right to go into the ladies' cabin and was forced to stay in the "colored bureau." If she had been white it will not be denied she would have had just cause of complaint. In Coger vs. N. W. Union Packet Co., Chief Justice Beck, of Iowa, uses the following language, which we adopt:

"These rights and privileges rest upon the equality of all before the law, the very foundation principle of our government. If the negro must submit to different treatment—to accommodations inferrior to those given to the white man—when transported by public carriers, he is deprived of the benefits of this very equality. His contract would not secure him the same privileges and the same rights that a like contract made with the same party by his white fellow citizens would bestow upon the latter." Am. Law Reg., March, 1874. A common carrier may make reasonable rules, but a regulation that is founded on prejudice, and which is contrary to law, is not responsible, The appellee has not asked for an increase of the judgment. It is, therefore, ordered the judgment be affirmed."

Justice Wyley in giving a dissenting opinion alleges that the question of inter-State commerce is involved in the issue decided by the Court, and that the State law, guaranteeing equal civil rights and privileges to the citizens irrespective of race or color, cannot apply to the case under consideration, and that the absence of Federal legislation on the subject of civil rights, there is no legal remedy for the plaintiff in the suit.

He concludes his opinion thus:

"Until the lawgiver speaks, it is our duty to be silent. For this State to interpose its enactments, and for this court to apply them, to a spbject solely confided by the constitution of the United States to Congress, is a glaring urnurpation of authority."

Upon the assumption, which we do not admit, that the conclusion of Judge Wyley is correct as, to the effect of State legislation upon this important subject, we see additional reason for the prompt passage of the civil rights bill now pending before the National Congress. However valuable the State laws on this subject, and their faithful rendering and execution, local legislation, in the nature of the case, is inadequate to protect the interest of a race that extends over the whole area of the States and the Union

SOME SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN STATES.

During the last three or four years the Democratic organs and orators in Congress and out of it, have found in the alleged corruption and wickedness of the Republican party of the South a never-failing topic of abuse and assault against Republican management and administration. The Southern States in which Republicans have been in the ascendecy have been pointed to as so many blots and blurs upon the body-politic, and the people have been again and again called upon to drive from power the National Administration, which, it was falsely reported, sustained and fostered them. To a certain extent the Republican press and many of the leading men in the Repulican party have followed in the line marked out for them by the opposition, and joined in the wild howl which has been raised against the Republicans of the South. We have no desire to defend all that has been done in the Southern States, but a careful consideration of the whole situation—a review of the entire field—cannot fail to convince anybody that the condition of the South during the last five years has had its parallel in the North and West; that even those sections of the country in which the Democracy have had the exclusive control have been robbed and plundered and misgoverned to a greater degree than all the Southern States put together.

Take New York, for instance. It is only a few years since Tammany was overthrown, since the city and State succeeded in freeing themselves from a gang of the worst men who ever held office in any age or in any conntry. Admitting, for argument's sake, that the charges against Southern Republicans which have been dinned into our ears are all true, which is by no means the case, the Democracy of New York under the leadership of William M. Tweed have been guilty of more corruption than all the Southern politicians put together. Not to go back into history, the condition of affairs in the Southern States to-day is quite as good, so far as good government goes, as in the North or West. Let us look at Missouri. For two years that State has been in the Supreme control of the Democracy. It has a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor. If the promises of the opposition were worth anything, which they are not; if the Democratic reformers were really sincere in their professions, which they are not, here was the State where the goldon pledges, so freely and loudly proclaimed might be redeemed and fulfilled. But what is the result? The State has been robbed and plundered in the most shameful way; the city of St. Louis has one of the worst governed communities in the country, and apparently, so far as the protection of life and property is concerned, there has been no more restraint, no more fear of the law within her borders, than upon the Indian frontier or the depths of the African continent. Missouri has been for two years, and is to-day, the South Carolina of the North and West.

It is time there was an end of these attacks upon the Southern States and the Southern people; that Northern statesmen and politician should reform the abuses in their own section and leave the States of the South to take care of themselves, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The whole policy of appealing to Congress and to Washington upon the one hand and Congressional interference upon the other is all wrong, contrary to the spirit of our Government and to Republican ideas and principles. The policy is impertinent upon the part of Northern politicians. The States of the South are not so many vassals, to be bound and unbound by Congressional enactment. They are the peers of every other State in the Union, and should be treated as peers. We have said that they are in quite as good condition to-day as many of the States of the North In Mississippi, for instance, Governor Ames is carrying out more substantial reforms, so far as that State is concerned, than the Governor of any Northern, Western or Eastern Commonwealth. Kellogg is doing noble work in Louisiana. Caldwell in North Carolina is working out as many and as difficult problems looking to the welfare of the State as Dix in New York or Hartranft in Pennsylvania. Let the Northern politicians look to New York and Connecticut and New Hampshire and Ohio and Illinois. There is work enough for them at home. This constant irritation of the "Southern question," as it is called, is mischievous and calculated to work more of injury than of good. It subserves no useful purpose whatever, and aids only the opposition. Hands off the South.—National Republican.

SLANDER AS A FINE ART.

The malevolence with which the Satanic press delight in pursuing the unfortunate and defenceless is aptly illustrated by the unscrupulous and diabolical attacks which have been and are continually being made by certain editors and correspondents upon ex-Governor Cooke. Himself an old journalist of unblemished reputtation, hospitable, genial, generous, kind-hearted and patriotic, who took the lead in sustaining the credit of the nation when it was threatened with distruction early in its late struggle for existence, it would naturally have been supposed that when overtaken with financial adversities he would have been treated at least with such Christian charity and forbearance as the sympath due to a professional brother should command. Unhappily for the credit of the profession, such is not the case. On the contrary, he is hounded down by the jackals of the Ishmælitish press with an ardor and a malignity characteristic of demons. So long as success attended him these maligners were either favored recipients of his favor, diagusting him with their fulsome flatteries or discreetly maintaining the silence of physical cowards. But now that he has no more favors to dispense, they descended to gather filth from the slums and gutters and hurl it at him with all the effrontery of the most chaste guardians of public morals. They have all at once discovered that he is guilty of all the crimes in the decalogue. Charges long since disproved or cast away as beneath official notice are unearthed and spreak broadcast over the country as having been deposited in the scret archives of the War Department to screen his guilty malfeasance. The facts in the case are so garbled and distorted by these moral scavengers as to present to the public the appearance of the most heinious crimes. Credence and currency are given to them by a journal whose chief editor was at that time a high official, who had free access to those same secrets archives, and who may be supposed to have been fully conversant with and consenting to the honorable exoneration of Governor Cooke. Even he now affects ignorance of their exintence, ond boldly adds to the wicked malevolence with which they were started upon their slanderous career by a caustic editorial. The secret of this onslaught may be found in the dire enmity of the cowardly slanderers to President Grant, whose feelings, they hope to wound by blasting the character of his personal friend. Let them glut their appetites to the full. Consciousness of rectitude will sustain their victim, but they will find, sooner or later, that "slanders and curses, "like chickens, come home to roost."—National Republican.

A female at confession acknowledged that she used rouge. "For what purpose?" asked the father. "To make me appear captivating," was the answer. "But does it make you more beautiful?" "At least, holy father, I think it does." The priest took the penitent out of the confessional into the light, and, looking in her face, observed: "Madam, you may paint without offence, for you are still very ugly."

The Massachusetts Legislature talks of a law prohibiting the catching of trout less than three inches in length. When anglers feel a bite, will they have to wade in and measure the trout before they land him!—National Republican.

GREELEY AND SUMNER.

BY MRS. JANE GRAY SWISSHELM.

No two men so fully represented the idea which triumphed in our civil war as did Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner. They foresaw that slavery, the creation of a political compromise, must be overthrown by political action. To insure that action they lent their giant intellects, and labored early and late, year in, year out. To the enthusiasm common to reformers, they added the cool intellect which enabled them to seize each passing opportunity and press it into the service of their philanthropic plans. As leaders, they did not go so far before the people that those who might follow could not see the light from their lanterns. They led by such steps as were practicable to thousands of others less endowed than themselves. They were patient educators, who did not scorn to teach the primer of political freedom to a people not prepared for a more advanced class; and when their pupils had so far increased in numbers and advanced in progress that the enemies of their ideas resolved to break up the schools, the police were called in to put down the mob and restore order; but the pupils could not be made to unlearn the alphabet. They had been fairly started and placed in a position from which retreat was impossible. Like the Israelites at the Red Sea, they must "go forward," and forward they went; but strange to tell, to the police officer who enforced order, to the men of muscle who cleared the road, redounds the glory! The heart which prompted, the head that planned, have been assigned a secondary place to the hand which executed; and the Nation which rejoices in its deliverance from a great National curse lavishes its honors and emoluments on blind instruments, on the muscle which did the work designed by patriotism and intelligence. How long would the American slave have clanked his chains if he had waited until the men whom this Nation now delights to honor had moved for his deliverance! How long would we have born our reproach as a man-selling corporation, boastful of its democracy, if we had waited until President Grant or any one of his Cabinet had felt the disgrace, and lifted a hand to arrest it! Where were the prominent Republicans of to-day when Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and their compeers fought the battle of liberty, in which victory made necessary those other battles on that lower plane, to which we now ascribe the honor of our National deliverance! How many of them have ever served their country for naught, or laid a brick in the walls of our Temple of Liberty, without demanding or receiving the hireling's wages! Which of them ever risked a day's work or a dollar for the success of the idea of which they are now the chosen representatives!

As in other great battles, the plunder has fallen into the hands of the camp-followers.

A correspondent, writting from Cape May, gives an account of an enterprising Amazon, saying: "A young woman at Cape May Courthouse follows gunning, clamming, eeling, and all the pursuits of the masculines around her, and with success, excelling the best of them. She can row a boat and make it fly through the water, and our informant says he was gunning with a friend on the Sound lately, and two broad-bills (wild ducks) flew by his decoys without alighting, but as they passed her boat she brought down both, one with each barrel of her double gun, and secured them too, with all the skill of a finished marksman, which she certainly is. She engaged to do housework here on the island last week, but resigned her position, declaring she was not going to work here for two dollars a week when she could make three dollars a day in the Sounds at home, claming, and she has been known to clear five dollars a day spearing eel, a luscious salt-water luxury, bringing fair prices among us. Her sister, more delicate in figure and health (for our heroine weighs 160 pounds), emulates her in many pursuits, but scarcely equals her. The girls is the sole support of her father who is entirely helpless from palsy, and adopted her avocations from necessity and not from choice."

THE WASTE OF COTTON SEED.

Mr. Aikin, of South Carolina, says that the loss by neglecting to save cotton seed is immense; piles of seed are allowed to decompose and waste at nearly every gin house and yet the seed is a valuable manure. For cultivated crops, 30 bushels of cotton seed in the drill, or 50 bushels broadcast, to the acre will increase the crop considerably. Seed can be rotted by composting it in alternative layers of leaves, straw, and staple manure; 100 bushels of green cotton seed, mixed in bulk with a tun of soluble phosphate and allowed to remain a fortnight, will make a capital campost for 10 acres of any cultivated crop.—Harpers Weekly.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER—DISTANCE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST. LOUIS.

	MILES.
New Orleans	0
Carrollton	7
Red Church	20
College	60
Convent	62
Donaldsonville	78
Plaquemine	110
Baton Rouge	130
Port Hudson	153
Waterloo	159
Bayou Sara	165
Mouth Red River	205
Louisiana and Miss. Line	207
Fort Adams	217
Natchez	277
Rodney	322
St. Jo	327
Grand Gulf	340
Hard Times	354
New Carthage	381
Warrenton	389
Vicksburg	401
Mouth Yazoo River	414
Milliken's Bend	427
Lake Providence	477
Skipwith's Landing	487
Louisiana Line	498
Princeton	500
Grand Lake	504
Greenville	547
Columbia	557
Gains and Gunters	516
Bolivar	605
Napoleon	620
Mouth White River	645
Helena	728
Mouth St. Francis River	738
Commerce	780
Mississippi Line	796
Memphis	818
Randolph	878
Ashport	918
Hale's Point	938
Arkansas Line	939
Point Pleasant	948
Tennessee Line	949
New Madrid	1003
Hickman	1040
Columbus	1057
Cairo	1077
Commerce	1112
Cape Girardeau	1127
Tower Rock	1151
Chester	1193
St. Genevieve	1213
Jefferson Barracks	1258
Saint Louis	1278

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....$6 00
One copy for 6 months.....3 00
One copy for 3 months.....1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money ir received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLY MAGAZINE

and either

"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine."
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"

one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written, as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

A FAIR

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Ladies of New Orleans.

FOR the Benefit of the Poor, at the residence of

MRS. E. C. HYDE,

No. 257 Delord Street, between Dryades and Baronne streets, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13th, 1874.

Admission.....25 Cents.

☞Will also be voted for or raffled off, one fine SEWING MACHINE, and a fine PIANO.

G. H. GRIFFIN,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker

U. S. Claim and Bounty Agent.

NEAR POST OFFICE,

Pointe Coupee, La.

☞Especial attention given to renting property, collecting rents, bills, &c., sale of household furniture, real estate, movables and immovables of every description at owners residence or at the Auction Mart.

Persons having claims against the U. S. Government, for property taken during during the late war, or for Bounty and arrears of pay will meet spredy relief by calling or addressing tois office.

☞Persons desirous of buying or selling Real Estate will also find it to their advantage to call.

☞Parties holding Land Warrants of ihe Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida War, Blackhawk War, Mexican War, and all wars except the last one, for which none has been issued, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing this office.

☞Will also buy College Scrip.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg

FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

ORESQUE BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS.

WERLEIN,

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,

Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,

80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

☞Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

mr21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies	35 cts.	per qr
Weeklies	5	" "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)	3	" "
Quarterlies	1	" "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS E.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, April 18, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
40 prizes of	500	are	20,000
200 prizes of	100	are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	900
270 Prizes, amounting to	$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞Orders to be addressed to

"*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*"

Lock Box 692, P. O.,

New Orleans,

☞Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"

New York City.

AGENTS WANTED for the Great Dollar Weekly,

THE UNITED STATES,

An 8 page, 32 column weekly.

Forty per cent. commission to agents.

For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,

H. C. BARTLETT,

Royalston, Mass.

BOYS AND GIRLS, subscribe for the BOYS' JOURNAL. Only 25 cents a year. Address, Meroness Bros., Martinsburg, New York.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVIN —AND— TRUST COMPANY

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 182 Canal Street,

Corner of Dryades.

Bank Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

☞Interest allowed on deposits.☜

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

HENRY BACAL, Assistant Cashier.

W. J. ARMITAGE,

Commercial Collector,

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT

For the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Tenants ejected promptly. Mortgage paper bought and sold.

OFFICE 162 JULIA STREET.

PROMPT RETURNS, &c., &c.

☞Special attention given to all claims left with me for collection. Hand in your bills at once and get your money collected.

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING,

No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL GRANZIN,

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

PAUL GRANZIN,

108 Carondelet Street,

Feb. 16 1y NEW ORLEANS.

MUSIC BOOKS

AS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SENT, POST PAID, ON RECEIPT OF THE MARKED PRICE.

We can recommend the following Voca Collection of choice Piano Songs, "Shining Lights," (Sacred Songs), "Golden Leaves," Vols I, and II; "Hearth and Home," "Fireside Echoes," "Sweet Sounds," and "Priceless Gems," Price $1 75 each in boards; $2 in cloth; $2 50 in cloth and gilt.

Also the following Instrumental Collections: "Fairy Fingers," "Magic Circle," "Young Pianist," and "Pearl Drops," four easy collections "Musical Recretions, "Pleasant Memories," "Golden Chimes," and "Brilliant Gems," for more advanced players. Price of each book, $1 75 in boards; $2 in cloth; $2 50 in cloth an gilt.

Strauss Waltzes, (ask for Peters' Edition,) in 2 vols, $4 each in boards: $5 in cloth. Novello's Cheap Edition of Piano-Forte Classics, consisting of Mendelssohn's complete works in 4 vols, 8 vo, price $2 50 each; Folio Edition, $8 each: Beethoven's Sonatas, $4; Beethoven" Pieces, $2; Chopin's Waltzes, Polonaises, Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Ballads, and Preludes, price $2 each; Schubert's Ten Sonatas, $3; Schubert's Piano Pieces, $2; Mozart's Sonatas $3; Weber's Complete Piano Pieces, $4; Schuman's 43 Pieces, $2, etc., etc. In ordering these, be sure to ask for Novello's Edition. They are all handsome editions. Novello's Cheap Vocal Collections: Mother Goose, $2 and $3; Randegger's Sacred Songs, $2 50; Mendelssohn's 76 Songs, beautifully bound, $7 50; Schuman's Vocal Album, $2; Moore's Irish Melodies, Folio Edition by Balfe, $3; German Volkslieder Album $2, etc, etc.

Stainer's Christmas Carols, new and old, illustrated. Price $4. The same without illustrations, in 2 vols, $1 each complete $1 50.

Peters' Musical Monthly, price 30 cents each, every number containing at least $4 worth of music. Bound volumes for 1869 1870, 1871, and 1873, price $5 each Address.

J. L. PETERS,

599 Broadway New York.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. Gazeoay, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,

New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

THE CHANT OF A SOUL.

My youth has gone—the glory the delight
That gave new moons unto the night
And put in every wind a tone
And presence that was not his own.
I can no more create,
What time the Autumn blows her solemn tromp,
And goes with golden pomp
Through our unmeasurable woods:
I can no more create, sitting in youthful state
Above the mighty floods,
And peopling glen, and wave, and air,
With shapes that are immortal. Then
The earth and heaven were fair,
While only less than gods seem'd all my fellow men.
Oh! the delight, the gladness,
The sense yet love of madness,
The glorious choral exultations,
The far-off sounding of the banned nations,
The wings of the angels at melodious sweeps
Upon the mountain's hazy steeps,—
The very dead astir within their coffin'd deeps;
The dreamy veil that wrapp'd the star and sod—
A swathe of purple, gold and amethyst;
And, luminous behind the billowy mist;
Something that look'd to my young eyes like God.
Too late I learned I have not lived aright.
And hence the loss of that delight
Which put a moon into the moonless night
I mingled in the human maze;
I sought their horrid shrine;
I knelt before the impure blaze;
I made their idols mine.
I lost mine early love—that love of balms
Most musical with solemn psalms,
Sounding beneath the tall and graceful psalms,
Who lives aright?
Answer me, all ye pyramids and piles
That look like calmest power in your still might:
Ye also do I ask, O continents and isles!
Blind though withe blood ye be,
Your tongues, though torn with pain, I know are free.
Then speak, all ancient masses! speak
From patient obelisk to idle peak!
There is a heaving of the plains,
A trailing of a shroud,
A clash of bolts and chains—
A low, sad voice, that comes upon me like a cloud,
"Oh, misery, oh, misery!"
Thou poor old Earth! no more, no more
Shall I draw speech from thee,
Nor dare thy cryps of legendary lore:
Let silence learn not tongue; let night fold every shore.
Yet I have something left—the will,
That Mont Blanc of the soul, is towering still.
And I can bear the pain.
The storm, the old heroic chain;
And with a smile
Pluck wisdom from my torture, and give back
A love of Fate from this my mountain rack.
I do believe the sad alone are wise;
I do believe the wrong'd alone can know
Why lives the world, why spreads the burden'd skies,
And so from torture into godship grow.
Plainer and plainer beams this truth, the more
I hear the slow dull dripping of my gore;
And now, arising from you deep,
'Tis plain as a white statue on a tall, dark steep.
Oh, suffering bards! oh spirits black
With storm on many a mountain-rack
Our early splendor's gone,
Like stars in a cloud withdrawn—
Like music laid asleep
In dried-up fountains—like a stricken dawn
Where sudden tempests sweep.
I hear the bolts around us falling
And cloud to cloud forever calling
Yet we must not despair nor weep.
Did we this evil bring?
Or from our fellows did the torture spring?
Titans, forgive, forgive!
Oh, know ye not 'tis victory but to live?
Therefore I say, rejoice with harp and voice!
I know not what our fate may be:
I only know that he who hath a time
Must also have eternity:
One billow proves and gives a whole wide sea.
On this I build my trust,
And not on mountain-dust,
Or murmuring woods, or starlit clime,
Or ocean with melodious chime,
Or sunset glories in the western sky:
Enough, I am, and shall not choose to die.
No matter what my future fate may be:
To live is in itself a majesty!
Oh! there I may again create
Fair worlds as in my youthful state;
Or wo may build for me a fiery tomb
Like Farinata's in the nether gloom:
Even then I will not lose the name of man
By idle moan or coward groan,
But say, "It was so written in the mighty plan!"

Latest and best authority gives the population of the globe at 1,350-200,000. In America, 72,000,000; in Europe, 287,000,000; in Asia, 798,600,000; in Africa, 188,000,000; in Australia and Polynesia, 3,800,-000. These people speak about 3600 different languages, and are ent up into 1000 different religious sects. The adherents of the princi-pal religions, counting the whole population, are supposed to be nearly thus: Greek Church, 62,-692,700; the six Oriental Churches, 6,500,000; Roman Catholics, 195,-000,000; Protestants, 97,139,000; Mohamedans, 160,000,000; Bud-hists, 340,000,000; other Asiatic re-ligions, 260,000,000; Pagans, 200,-000,000; Jews, 6,000,000.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then an-other pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds be-tween each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are auto-matic.

5 Corner Harmony and Lovee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
1 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
3 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513 Cotton Press and Lovee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

13.....DERBIGNY STREET.....13

NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

—OF—

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,
Fancy Show Cards,
Railroad Work,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Book Work,
Steamboat Work,
Business Cards,
Programmes,
Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS
On any quality of paper—
Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.
Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables.
In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-DATING TERMS.

G. CASENAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88.....*BOURBON STREET*.....88

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg
FURNITURE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
ORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,
COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.
No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.
More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.
Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.
Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
BRASELMAN & ADAM'S
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.
A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroide-ries, Gloves, Corsets, Vel-vets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
WILL CONVINCE.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105....POYDRAS STREET....105
W. J. TAYLOR....JNO. M. BURK
Salesman.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,
SOCIETY STORE.
NO. 283 POYDRAS STREET.
NEW ORLEANS.
al '72-1y.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO THE
TRAVELING PUBLIC!
On and after March 26, 1872,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS will leave the depot, foot of Canal street, daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss., making close connection for Selma and East-ern points. For further information and through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O. & T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets New Orleans. JNO. A. PUNCH,
Gen. Pass. Agent, M. & O. R. R.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS
RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Pas-senger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:
7:20 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.
4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:20 P. M.
5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mo-bile—will stop only at Bigoletta, Pay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mis-sissippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:20 P. M.
A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and ar-rive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.
The Coast Accommodation Train, return-ing daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Or-leans at 10:00 A. M.
The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:20 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.
☞ Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Com-mon streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for $20, and 1000 miles for $30—are sold at the Ticket office.
☞ Through Freight Trains run daily, ex-cept Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through Bills of lading signed.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND
GREAT NORTHREN RAILROAD,
From Depot, foot of Calliope street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.
Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:
Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sun-days excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.
Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.
Night Express arrives 12 midnight.
Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sunda excepted at 12 noon.
NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regula stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag sta-tions Saturday nights and Monday mornings.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.
Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner Common street, under City Hotel, and at De-pot N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.
ED. FROST, General Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
FROM
THE SOUTH TO CHICAGO,
And all points North and East via Chicago.
This Route is from 100 to 150 Miles Shorter and from 12 to 24 hours Quicker than any other to Chicago.
No Change of Cars from Cairo to Chi-cago. Only one change to Niagara Falls, New York and Boston.
The Illinois Central Railroad is the only Direct Route from the South to St. Louis, and all points West via St. Louis.
This route is 30 miles shorter than any other to St. Louis.
No change of cars from Cairo to St. Louis.
For through tickets and information, apply at the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common streets under the City Hotel; and at the principal ticket offices throughout the South.
B. F. LONGLEY,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
New Orleans.

LOUISIANA DIVISION—
—OF—
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AN XAS RAILROAD.
TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.
Leave New Orleans at..... 8 A.
Arrive at Donaldsonville at.....12:15 P.
Leave Donaldsonville at..... 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans at..... 4:50 P. M.
☞ Freight received and tickets sold at Station of Mobile Division.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN
AND
SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leav-enworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Com-mon street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

Good Books for All.

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."
Works that should be found in every Libra-ry—within the reach of all readers—Works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.
NEW PHRENOGNOMY, or Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and Ex-ternal Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine," with more than One Thousand *Illustrations*. By S. R. Wells. Price $5.00.
THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Pro-scriber and Hygenic Adviser. With Refer-ence to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Cas-ualities of every kind. With a Glossary and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M. D. Illus-trated with nearly 300 Engravings. One large volume intended for use in the Family. $4.00.
HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A New Illus-trated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physi-ognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 Engravings, latest and best. Muslin, $1.25.
THE PARENTS' GUIDE; or Human Develop-ment through Inherited Tendencies. By Mrs. HESTER PENDLETON. Second edition revised and enlarged. One vol. 12mo. Price $1.50.
CONSTITUTION OF MAN, *Considered in re-lation to External Objects*. By GEORGE COMBE. The only authorized American Edi-tion. With Twenty Engravings, $1.75.
THE HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK; a Practical Guide for the Sick-Room. Alphabetically arranged with Appendix. By R. T. TRALL. One vol. 12mo, 300 pp. Muslin. $2.00.
"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and "HOW TO DO BUSINESS," a Hand-Book indispensable for Home Improve-ment, in one vol. $2.25.
WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relation of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Se-lection, and showing who may and who may not marry. A guide for both Sexes. $1.50.
ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; or, the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to Parliamentary forms. $1.50.
MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe, M. D. $1.50.
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. A Manual for Students, showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of Acute and Chronic Diseases by the different combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Magnetism. $2.00.
HISTORY OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; "The Planchette Mystery," and "Modern Spiritual-ism," with Dr. Doddridge's Dream, in one vol. Price, $1.00.
ROOF'S FABLES. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly Sixty Engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only $1.00.
POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, beveled boards, $1.00.
THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book. Embracing Synonyms, Technical Terms, Ab-breviations, Foreign Phrases, Writing for the Press, Punctuation, Proof-Reading, and othe valuable information. 75 cents.
PHRENOLOGICAL BUST. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, $2.00.
Inclose amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

A. L. BOREE,
164 ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET,
INSPECTOR OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
FOR THE
THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
Keeps on hand, all sorts of SCALES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, YARDS and BARREL MEASURES—INSPECTED.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.
PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINT-ING, WALL PAPERING.
Office No. 84 Dryades Street,
Near Union Street

GEORGE HITE,
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
Iron Safes repaired
206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Presses, repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, s and Steamboats Fitted u

COLORED SEAMENS' HOME.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

GEO. GIGNAC. ALF. JOURDAIN.
GIGNAC & JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.
ALWAYS ON HAND
Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
AND
Plantation Supplies
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

G. U. O. O. F.
Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter St. Cland streets.
WM. THOMPSON, P. N. G.
I. REIVAS, N. G.
ALEX. JOHNSON, V. G.
JAMES LEVINGSTON, Treas.
WM. A. BARON, Secty.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
272,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without ever requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Springs, 9 wheels, 31 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE SEVEN JEWEL.
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other inform-ation necessary for an intelligent selection.
We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE DO NOT SELL
Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silver smiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
FOR 1874.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.
Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Im-proved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Work-men and Employers, in all the various Arts.
Descriptions of Improvements, Discov-eries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Edling Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Mag-netism, Light and heat.
The Latest Discoveries in Photography Chemistry, New and Useful Applications, of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.
The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Migroscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Betany Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture; Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.
In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently in-formed can afford to be without this paper.
Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inven-tors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.
Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.
The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages*. An Official List of all Patents is-sued is published weekly. ☞ Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.
In connections with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solici-tors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge*, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."
HARPER'S BAZAR.
A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompa-nies the paper every fortnight.
Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is pub-lished weekly
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
Harper's Bazar contains, besides pic-tures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeep-ing in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is in-tended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post*.
The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average fam-ilies—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes hap-dier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Na-tion, N. Y.*
Subscriptions.—1872.
Terms:
Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodi-cals, to one address for one year, $7 00.
☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
Vols. I., II., and III. of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.
Address
HARPER & BROTHER,
Dec. 98, '71. New Yor

Dr. W. Bille,
OFFICE 9 CARONDELET ST., NEAR CANAL.
A graduate from the University of Co-penhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the cele-brated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPE-CIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing $5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. j 18-6m